

Hongkong Daily Press.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom

No. 17,793. 號三十九百七千七萬一第 日九初月四年卯乙 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 22ND, 1915. 六拜禮 號一十二月五年四國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

G. E. EYLES

WHAT GERMANY FEARS.

THE PEACE THAT WILL END THE WAR TRADE BOOM.

[BY CHARLES TOWER IN THE "DAILY MAIL"]

"We Germans fear God... and the end of the war."

The most striking single phrase (it was only six words in the original) that I have heard since I left England was spoken by a German who, with wife and family, was "escaping" from Italy and who travelled with me in the St. Gothard express from Milan.

I learned only that, like many other Germans, he had a "business" in Milan; his business was dead and he did not like the end of things.

"If war comes," he said, "it will be bad enough, but I am not sure that it won't be worse in Italy if no war comes. I dread May Day" (when a decision is expected).

He did not love England, but I suppose the fact that I helped him to obtain of his accumulation of family hand-baggage softened him. He talked a great deal about Italy; discussed the "famine" in Venice and the harbour strikes, and, of course, asserted that the interventionist movement was "purely artificial." But when I tried to talk about conditions in Germany he snapped out the single phrase "I have quoted above." "Wir Deutschen fürchten Gott und Kriegswunde," and declined to be drawn any further. In Zurich I have obtained the interpretation: Germans themselves admit that the "Konjunktur" or business boom, is purely artificial. Here in Germanised Zurich you may find out what the much-vaunted trade adaptation really means.

Summarised, it amounts to this, that the demands of the German Army and the war consumption are more than equal to the value of Germany's previous export trade. German statisticians have claimed that German business has "adapted itself" with astonishing facility to the conditions of a State which has to rely entirely on its own home markets; but as a matter of fact war employment has simply replaced export employment.

For instance, I am told that the "A.E.G." (General Electric Company) of Berlin, which in peace times employed some 80,000 men and women in turning out electric appliances for export, now hardly produces any electric machinery at all, chiefly because it may not use copper. But the A.E.G. still employs 80,000 people—of course in the production of war stores.

This is only one example. The German Government has taken great pains to distribute war contracts in the towns and cities, for which reason Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich, and other cities do not present a fair picture of Germany in war time. In Berlin, for example, about 60,000 people are engaged in the preparation of army victuals. But when the war ends the whole of this artificial trade boom will come to an end. What will it be replaced by?

I am told that a quite recent German estimate calculates that if Germany can recover one-third of her former trade (i.e., one-third of her former proportion of European exports) within five years she will have done very well. This when German business men declare that so far as they are concerned their interests might actually be best served by a long war they are probably speaking the literal truth. "We fear the end of the war."

The gigantic war loans also have been to some extent artificial: schoolboy collections, compulsory investment by savings banks, and so forth have helped to swell the figures, but the money subscribed to the German war loans really represents to a large extent the artificial increase in value of the stocks of raw material, food-stuffs, etc., in the hands of importers and dealers at the beginning of the war. The *Bürger-Zeitung* of Bremen quoted on April 14th some remarkable figures in this connection. The increase in value of various commodities in stock at the end of July is shown thus (I quote only such materials as are not much affected by maximum prices):

	July 1914	Mar. 1915	Increase
Pearl Barley and Groats	28	95	239
Rangoon Rice	30	107	256
Patna	36	111.50	200
White Beans	28	100	257
Peanut	37	107	189
Malt Coffee	37	89	140
Substitute			
Olive Oil and Nut Oil	98	140	42

(A German mark equals a British shilling.)
(The same table says that Sauerbrant has increased in price from 8s. per 100 kilos to 22s., that is, 175 per cent.)

Potatoes (subject to fixed maximum prices) 5.20 11 111
The importance of this table of actual wholesale prices as paid in March lies less, perhaps, in its illustration of German hardships (hunger will not end the war) than in its explanation of the war loan figures. The enormous profits made by importers—or more frequently by the middlemen to whom they sold in September and October—when a "short war" was still expected were invested in the war loan simply because there was no other form of investment available. To the German immediate investment of profits is an obvious and self-evident matter. He could not reinvest in fresh supplies of the imported goods because he could not get them; it was useless to look for industrial investments, and of course building, which is the principal German speculative investment, is completely at a standstill. One does not build with the population decreasing so-and-so many thousands per month. Hence the war loan offered a natural outlet for the automatic tendency towards reinvestment. The war loans represent *largely* the profits made by holders of saleable commodities since the outbreak of war.

German Socialists, through the medium of Swiss Socialist papers, complain that this condition of affairs was actually desired by the German Government, which obtained and obtains war funds in proportion as the "capitalists" can screw greater profits out of the consumers.

It probably is not necessary to take that statement quite literally, but it may be as well to remember that whether the Government desired it or not that effect was actually produced. And that the war loan represents largely artificial profits is generally recognised, as witness the not infrequent German expression, "The blockade brings the German Government money."

AN ATTACK ON SIR EDWARD GREY.

The list of "interventions" with prominent Germans and the Pope which the German-American journalist, Herr von Wiegand, has supplied to a New York newspaper is lengthened by an account of a conversation with Herr Ballin, the well-known Jewish man of business who directs, in peace and war, the manifold operations of the Hamburg-Amerika Steamship Company. Herr Ballin is reputed to be an intimate friend of the German Emperor. His "interventions" alleges that the conversation with him took place at Hamburg immediately after the return of Herr Ballin from the front, "where he had a long audience of the Emperor." He is alleged to have authorized the publication, "for American consumption," of the Emperor's views of the war. In reply to a question whom the Emperor considers responsible for the war, Herr Ballin said: "We all about this war has been brought about by England. We honestly believe Sir Edward Grey could have stopped it. Had Sir Edward Grey declared, 'on the first day, that England refuses to go war for the sake of internal questions between Serbia and Austria,' added the Emperor through Herr Ballin, 'Russia and France would have found the way to compromise with Austria. If, on the other hand, Sir Edward Grey had said that England was ready to go to war, then for the sake of Germany, probably Austria might have been more ready to compromise. But by leaving his attitude uncertain, and letting us understand that he was not bound to go to war, Sir Edward Grey certainly brought about the war.'"

These declarations reveal a remarkable change of view on the part of Herr Ballin himself, and presumably on that of his Imperial friend, since we began. We published on August 12 last year a letter dated August 2nd, which, as we then stated, "bore the name of a personage holding a prominent position in Germany, and standing in a close personal relationship to the German Emperor." That personage was Herr Ballin. His letter was timed to reach us for publication on the morning of August 3rd, the day of Sir Edward Grey's historic speech in the House of Commons. As we knew the statements in the letter to be in flagrant contradiction with facts, we withheld the letter for some days, and were not a little edified to receive, by accident, towards midnight on Monday, August 3rd, a telegram dated Berlin, August 2nd, and addressed to a London representative of the Wolff Bureau, the German official telegraph agency. It ran:—"Times is publishing Ballin's statement on the situation. Please telegraph it word for word. (Signed) Wolff Bureau." When publishing the letter on August 15th we did not think it necessary to publish Herr Ballin's name. In view of the aspersions he now casts upon Sir Edward Grey, there is no longer any reason to withhold it. Speaking then, as now, in the name of the Emperor, he wrote:—"Everything has been wrecked upon the attitude of Russia, which in the middle of negotiations which offered good outlook of success, mobilized her forces, whereupon she proved that she did not mean in earnest what her assurances of peaceful intentions indicated. It must be stated again Russia alone forces the war upon Europe. Russia alone must carry the full weight of responsibility. We leave Herr Ballin and his Imperial friend to reconcile their statements of August 2nd with their statement to-day. Whatever criticism or censure may be directed against Sir Edward Grey's attitude in July, he cannot truthfully be charged with any delinquency save that of having hoped for peace, striven for peace, and believed in the possibility of peace, long after other competent judges were convinced that Germany was bent on war. No tergiversations on the part of Herr Ballin and his Imperial friend will avail to obscure that patent fact; but Herr Ballin might render the world a service if he would frankly and truthfully state whether the German Emperor did or did not, on or before July 14th, make to the Emperor Francis Joseph a communication so encouraging, and containing so unqualified an assurance of support, that the Austro-Hungarian Monarch was thereby induced to assent to the ultimatum of July 23rd by which Austria prepared her attack upon Serbia. We know, on the authority of Professor Hans Delbrück's article in the *Atlantic Monthly* of February, that, in the ultimatum, Austria demanded 'conditions which would have placed Serbia under her permanent control,' and that 'Count Berchtold, by expressing his Note in terms as incisive as possible, placed the Tsar before the immediate alternative of war or peace.' But was not the presentation of his incisive Note 'a direct result of the German Emperor's communication to the Emperor Francis Joseph, which we have reason to believe, was read by unofficial friends of the German Emperor before being dispatched?' Herr Ballin could doubtless tell us these things, and much besides; but then he might find it hard to prove the guilt of Sir Edward Grey, who continued to strive for peace, until the German refusal to respect the neutrality of Belgium obliged even him to appeal to the arbitrament of war.—*The Times*.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

AN eminent personality informed the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at The Hague that one of the leading members of a famous banking firm, who is particularly well acquainted with the financial situation of the European States, declared to him that Germany, financially speaking, would be at the end of her resources by the middle of June at the latest.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 33.

Members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders (April) 250.00
Mr. J. Stewart 10.00
Hongkong St. Andrew's Society (proceeds of concert on 30th November, 1914) 2,500.00
C. W. T., J. R. P., F. W. W. 18.00
Naval Yard
Officers of the Kowloon Customs Service:
A. V. Grondahl \$ 2.00
A. Nichol 10.00
T. Holland 10.00
R. P. Harrison 10.00
H. A. Kingston 5.00
C. F. Crawford 5.00
M. Gilmore 5.00
Geo. Green 5.00
J. Kennedy 5.00
A. O. Grondahl 3.00
N. Wiseman 6.00
W. Crawley 5.00
H. Hyatt 5.00
F. A. Gee 5.00
O. A. 5.00
W. Brower 5.00
B. Cross 5.00
Andrew O'Hourke 5.00

Mr. Henry Anderson 98.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund 12.00
Collected by Mr. H. Murray Bain: 15.00
Mr. W. A. Donaldson 15.00
Mr. W. F. Knapp 3.00
Mr. E. Seth 5.00
Mr. G. Harper 5.00
E. M. B. 15.00

Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey: 58.00
Jasp. Sim 3.00
J. Stalker 2.00

Collected by Mr. Felix M. Ellis: 5.00
(March/April)
Mr. Leo d'Almeida 10.00
Mr. Felix M. Ellis 5.00
Mr. H. G. Anderson 3.00
Mr. T. H. F. F. 4.00
Mr. F. M. Kit Ling 3.00

Mr. D. Neilson 26.00
Mr. L. J. Blackburn 10.00
Mr. G. H. May 5.00
Mr. C. W. Jeffries 10.00
Mr. F. H. M. Goodie 5.00

Already acknowledged Lists 1/32 243,293.33
Monthly Subscriptions \$ 246,306.33
Already acknowledged Lists 1/32 43,536.40

Remitted to London: \$ 289,847.73
22/12/14 417,000 @ 1/9 5/16
29/3/15 7,000 @ 1/9 5/16 268,174.61

Balance in hand \$ 21,878.12
N. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 20th, May, 1915.

ZEPPELINS AGAINST TRAWLERS.

NEW THEORY OF RAID ON LOWESTOFF.

The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger's* semi-official interpretation of Zeppelin raids has now developed the new theory that the mission of the German ships is to interfere with British food supplies—especially the destruction of fishing vessels. Writing of the recent visit to Lowestoft, the *Lokalanzeiger* says:—"Lowestoft is a harbour town on the south-east coast of England with 23,850 inhabitants and possesses a very strong fishing fleet. As the English have indicated that the starvation of Germany is a main weapon in their conduct of the war, it is of course our duty to prevent by all means at our disposal the provision of England with food supplies. The destruction of the fishing fleet at Lowestoft, which consists of 111 steamers and about 600 sailing boats, would contribute not a little to this. The moment for activity against this fleet is splendidly chosen, as Lowestoft is one of the principal ports for herring fishing. Yarmouth, which is also important for this fishing, lies only eight miles further to the north. Among other places within the range of a Zeppelin which visit Lowestoft we may mention the small harbours and bathing places of Southwold and Aldeburgh, and the towns of Ipswich, Colchester, and Chelmsford. Lowestoft is, moreover, only 94 miles from London as the crow flies."

After some general references to the geography of Essex and Kent, the article ends:—"The appearance of aircraft over Sittingbourne and Faversham proves that the protection of the important magazines and arsenals at Sheerness is not sufficient to frighten away our air navy. Sittingbourne is only 4½ miles from the Isle of Sheppey. We may well assume that this sudden appearance of peril immediately before the gates of London will provoke great excitement, especially as extremely vulnerable points in England were menaced."

"At London's gates." Apart from the new idea of destroying trawlers by bombs as well as by torpedoes, it is indeed the "menace to London" which pleases the German imagination most. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, in a long article headed "Zeppelin ante portas," says:—"London has not felt it yet. But the German airships have already been at London's gates. The powerful desire and will of the whole German people is that the Zeppelin may now fly over London also, drop bombs upon the capital of the people which has ruthlessly set the earth on fire, and hurl the flames of war upon their roofs and into their homes. The capital of the people which has criminally caused all the pain and loss of valuable young German lives, and which has made necessary the grievous sacrifices of the German people, must not remain unscathed in its overfed ease."

OVERSEAS AIRCRAFT FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 4.

Mr. W. H. Ford 10.00
Mr. Li Po Kwei 200.00
Mr. Yau Sui Chi 100.00
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s Staff 50.00
Mr. H. Hancock 50.00
Mr. A. E. Crapnell 25.00
Messrs. De Souza & Co. 100.00
Surgeon Basil Taylor, R.N. 10.00
Messrs. W. A. Hanthanal & Co. 200.00
"O. A. F." 20.00
"H" 10.00
Dr. G. M. Harston 50.00
Mr. R. T. Jackson 30.00
Mr. A. R. Cavalier 30.00
Collected by Mr. J. J. Bryan:

Mr. Alfred B. Crow 50.00
Mr. Henry Sykes 50.00
Messrs. Simpson & Co. 60.00
Messrs. C. B. Warren & Co. 25.00
V. D. S. 20.00
Mr. D. Dyer 20.00
"Nemo" 25.00
K. S. V. 25.00
S. H. I. 20.00
Mr. J. J. Bryan 20.00
G. 10.00
A. A. H. M. 10.00
H. W. P. 10.00
W. E. V. 10.00
Mr. J. H. O'Leary 5.00
Mr. T. H. Mend 5.00
Mr. W. Higby 5.00
J. E. 5.00
Mr. S. H. Wright 5.00
J. H. L. 5.00
Mr. A. Dunrich 5.00
T. L. P. 5.00
J. H. G. 5.00
W. L. W. 5.00
Mr. J. J. Blake 5.00
Mr. A. Scollie 5.00
Mr. B. W. Corbett 5.00
Mr. F. C. Farr 3.00
Mr. A. H. George 3.00
"C" 3.00
"L. G." 3.00
Mr. F. W. Black 2.00
Mr. J. Grant 1.00
Officers and Engineers of S.S. *Kwai Sang* 15.00
Officers and Engineers of S.S. *Min Sang* 35.00
Officers and Engineers of S.S. *Fau Sang* 18.00
Officers and Engineers of S.S. *Kampar* 8.00

Mr. A. Denison 50.00
Kowloon Dock Recreation Club 100.00
Mr. W. J. Titcher 25.00
Members of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.'s Staff 103.00
Mr. L. N. Murphy 25.00
Members Wayfong Mess 110.00
Mr. Young Hing 100.00

Previously acknowledged \$ 1,091.00
\$ 20,163.68
\$ 22,094.68

N. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1915.

Correction:—In Subscription List No. 3 we printed the last item as "Anonymous \$250," whereas it should read "Anonymous \$250."

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.
1.—Sapper W. O. Lambert joined the Corps on 21st inst., allotted Corps No. 1347 and posted to Engineer Company.

2.—Parades for Saturday, 22nd instant.
7 a.m. Signalling Section—Signalling Instruction at Headquarters.
Remainder nil.

KING'S PARK RANGE.
3.—This Range is allotted to the H.K.V.R., R. N., Dockyard and Tai Koo Rifle Club tennis on Saturday, 29th instant, from 2 p.m. till dusk.

DETAILS.
4.—On duty at Headquarters.
From 7 a.m. to-day to 7 a.m. 23rd inst.—Civil Service Company.
From 7 a.m. 23rd to 7 a.m. 24th instant.
No. 1 Section, Scouts Co.
At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty for week beginning 22nd inst.—No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty. and Left Sec. M. G. Co.
Officer on duty, Lieut. Rees.
At Kowloon (Detention Camp).
On duty for week beginning 22nd inst.—H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer for week beginning 22nd inst., Lieut. C. Smith.
Orderly Sergeant for week beginning 22nd inst., Cpl. J. F. Grose.

Note.—The members of the guard for Gun Club Hill who live in Hongkong will parade at Star Ferry Wharf at 9.30 p.m. and cross by the 9.25 p.m. ferry daily.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Musketry Practice, May 23rd and 24th.

The following will report for duties immediately on arrival on the Range:—

All N. C. Officers, also Messrs. Hynes, Hewitt, Chinnah, Safford, and Sirdar Khan. Service Rifles will be taken from the Central Police to the Range, where they will be drawn by the members on arrival.

F. C. JENKIN, A. S. P. (Reserve).

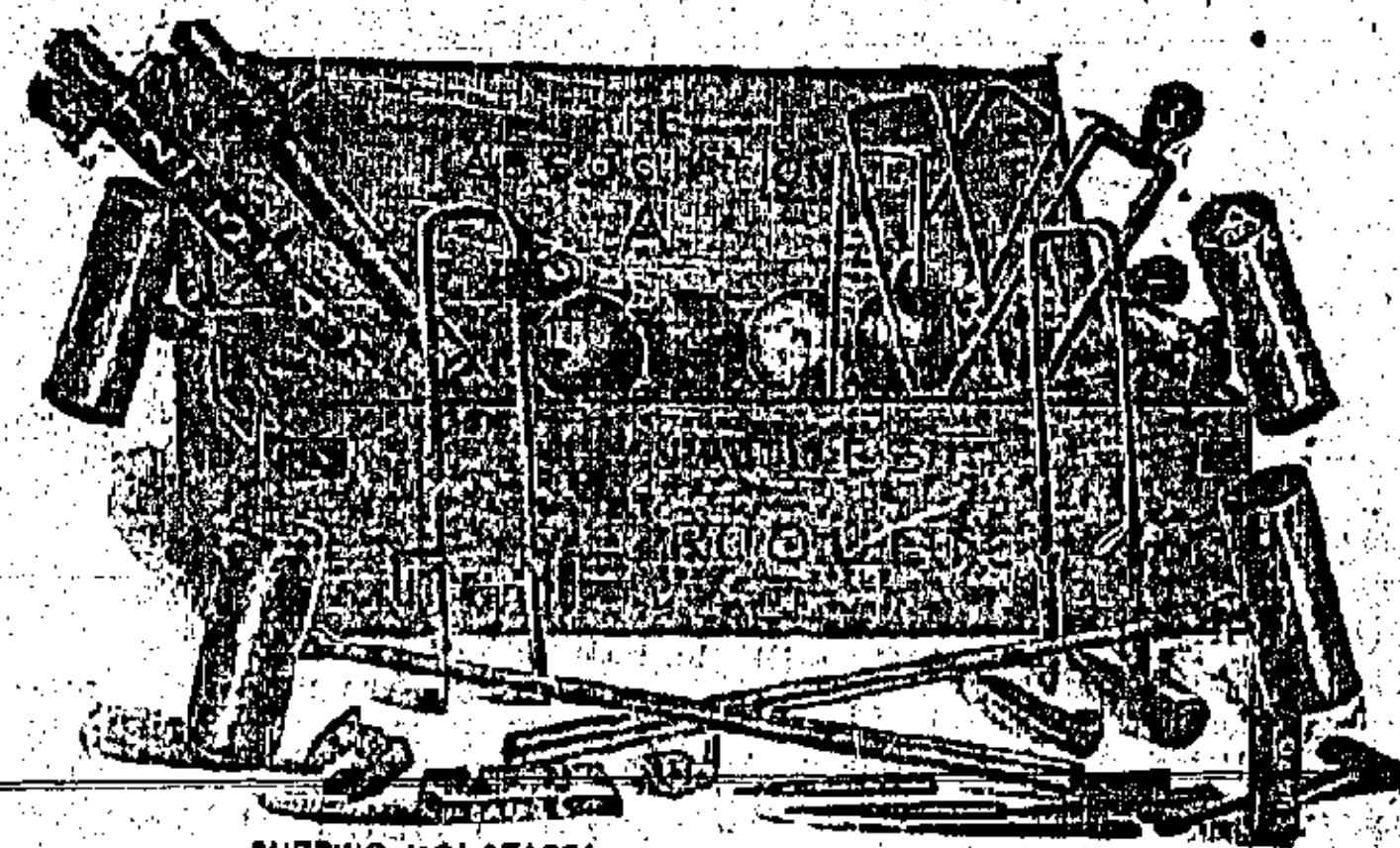
CANADIAN AVIATION SCHOOL.

The Canadian Department of the Naval Service has arranged with the British Admiralty for the training in Canada of candidates for the Royal Naval Air Service. The flying school which is being established near Toronto, will be in charge of Mr. J. A. D. McCurdy, the Canadian airman.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

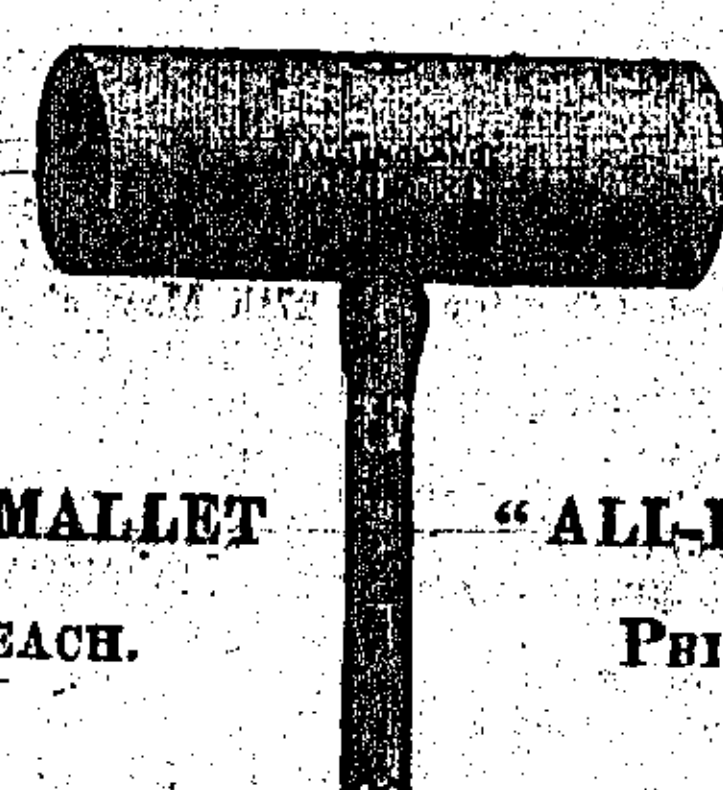
SPORTS DEPARTMENT. JAQUES' CROQUET SETS



CONTAIN 4 ASSOCIATION MALLET (9" X 3"). ASSOCIATION HOOPS, COMPOSITION BALLS, PEGS, FLAGS, CLIPS, RULES, ETC. COMPLETE IN STRONG WOOD BOX.

JAQUES' CROQUET MALLET.

"EXCELITE" CROQUET BALLS. GLISGLOS' CROQUET BALLS.



"ASSOCIATION" MALLET "ALL-ENGLAND" MALLET
PRICE \$7.50 EACH. PRICE \$5.50 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR 2 MORE NIGHTS ONLY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, May 22nd,
HENRY DALLAS
Presents
R. B. SALISBURY'S CO.

"THE QUANTS."

NOTE—EMPIRE DAY, MONDAY, MAY 24TH.
"ALL BRITISH" PROGRAMME!
The Programme that packed the Lyceum Theatre, Shanghai.
PRICES ... \$3, \$2 and \$1.
PLANS NOW AT MOUTRIE'S.
Commence at 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915.

WESTMINSTER SMOKING MIXTURE.



\$1.00 per 1½ lb. tin. \$1.00 per 1½ lb. tin.

It is a delightfully cool and finely flavoured Tobacco and it has the great advantage of keeping dry during this hot and damp weather. There are many smokers in Hongkong and the ports of South China who give up pipe smoking as soon as the damp and foggy weather sets in, as their pipes become foul. If they will try a tin of this carefully blended Mixture they will find they can enjoy their pipes with as perfect comfort as they do in the cool and dry season.

SOLD BY—HONGKONG CHINA STORE, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., KELLY & WALSH, LTD., LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1915.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY HOLIDAY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 24th May.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. [598]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY HOLIDAY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 24th May.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915. [597]

BANK HOLIDAY.
IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 24th instant.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1915. [591]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."
Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board on the 24th inst. at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1915. [29]

G. R. BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH Subjects residing in the Consular District of Canton are hereby notified that all BRITISH PASSPORTS issued prior to the 5th August, 1914, and held by British Subjects in China will become invalid on the 1st August next.
Holders of such Passports in this Consular District are required to apply to the Undersigned for Fresh Passports on the Official form of application which can be obtained at the Consulate-General.
The new form of Passport requires the insertion of a description of the holder, his photograph and signature must also be affixed thereto, and a duplicate copy of the photograph should be provided for retention at the Consulate-General.
Only the Wife and Children under the age of 16 may be included on the Holder's Passport and in such case the particulars, photograph (in duplicate) and specimen signature of wife, and names, ages and sex of Children, are required to be inserted. All other persons must obtain separate Passports.
The fee chargeable for a Passport will be five shillings.
The new form of Passport will be valid for two years only, but may be renewed for four further periods of two years each.
Passports which have been issued since the 5th August, 1914, will be regarded as valid for two years only from the date of their issue.
C. R. KIRKE,
Acting Consul-General.
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Canton, 18th May, 1915. [594]

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passports are requested to submit to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [592]

G. R. WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN (British) for the post of ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN, must be quick and accurate, accustomed to Shipyard and General Engineering Work. Age not to exceed 26 years, health must be good. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary expected, to—
THE BANGKOK DOCK CO., Ltd.,
Bangkok, Siam.
[583]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
11, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[54]

FOR SALE.

ALL kinds of FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, ALBUMS, and other

PHILATELIC GOODS.

at Prices to suit any Buyers.
GRACA & CO.,
[CANE ROAD, No. 11A,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [465]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 22nd May, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1915, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1915, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1915. [599]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 25th May, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1915. [581]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, 27th May, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1915.
THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 22nd, to THURSDAY, 27th instant, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1915. [586]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be Closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 20th May, 1915, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915. [542]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS. [348]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 88GB, at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [599]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages

for 38 years.

FROM 1874 TO 1908.

PRICE 2s 6d.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Booksellers.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS," "ROSE TERRACE" and "DURBAR," Kowloon.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1915. [501]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Hills, Kowloon.

Apply to—
ABRAHAM V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly decorated.

Apply to—
H. J. POLLOCK,
Princo's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [63]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

"WINDSOR LODGE," Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

"PENNYHILL," Minden Bow, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PAZ "THE RETREAT," 21, WONGANEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEXUE ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [278]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [135]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [38]

WANTED.

OFFICES comprising Two or Three Small Rooms.

Apply—
Box No. 21,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1915. [583]

ORDER AT ONCE.

THE

DIRECTORY

AND

CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

FOR THE YEAR

1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

To be obtained from THE—
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE and LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy owing to changes incidental to the War.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

INTIMATION

E

stands for Excellent, and anyone who drinks our E. PORT, E SHERRY, E WHISKY or E BRANDY can be in no doubt that the letter E signifies excellence of a high order and good value for money. By buying in bulk from the very best firms, and bottling ourselves, we are able to give our customers better value for money than we could by importing the same thing by the case. There is an old saying "Wines mature in bottle, Spirits in cask." That is the reason why our challenge comparison with anything of the kind not only in Hongkong but the Far East. There our wines are bottled off soon after they arrive, but our spirits, except for a small stock to meet daily requirements, are kept in wood. That is why our spirits improve in quality, and spirits imported in case do not. Our customers get the benefit of that increment in value, as we charge nothing for it. We cordially invite our customers to pay a visit of inspection to our wine vaults, and satisfy themselves he above is no idle newspaper puff.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 110, DES VEXUE ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

THE Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 22ND, 1915.

TROPICAL SANITATION.

THERE are few men who talk and write more sound sense on the subject of sanitation in the tropics than Sir RONALD ROSS, K.C.B., whose name in this connection is familiar throughout the Empire. In a recent lecture on the duties of Government in connection with tropical sanitation (fully reported in the *Journal of State Medicine* for April) Sir RONALD ROSS had many things to say which seem to peculiarly fit conditions in Hongkong, though they were said by him to be of wide and general application. This, for example: "It has often been stated by Government officials when criticised for the badness of sanitation in the area under their charge that the people are not yet sufficiently educated to attend to sanitary matters, and that nothing further can be done until they reach a higher degree of education. . . . When towns, say, in British possessions, are found to be still swarming with disease-bearing insects, in spite of the clear proof that these insects infect large numbers of the population, the reply generally given is, 'We have done our utmost, but the people are too ignorant to help us, and, indeed, often oppose us.' With such premises as these Sir RONALD ROSS, while admitting, as everyone must, that public education is a factor which counts considerably in the sanitary programme, points out very clearly that a large portion, and perhaps by far the most important portion of public sanitation does not really depend at all on the volition of individuals, and does not even lie within their power. However much an individual may wish to be freed of mosquitoes, for instance, he cannot succeed unless his neighbours and the authorities are animated by the same desire. 'It is easy for the authorities, as for all of us,' says Sir RONALD ROSS, 'to urge that others should be educated. The complaint of sanitarians in the Tropics has too often

been that the section of the public that most requires educating in sanitary matters is the Government itself.' No where, he goes on to say, is this more decisively evident than in the case of great epidemics, where the individual citizen is absolutely powerless. Take, for instance, the case of plague, generally due to the widespread infection of rats, throughout a town or village. What can the private townsman or villager do in this case? He has to make his own living and that of his children. His time is occupied all day long and he returns to his home weary in the evening. Is he then to go out and kill the rats of his neighbours? And yet this excuse has been urged over and over again, that the people are not yet sufficiently educated to carry out rat reduction. It is simply a case of shifting the responsibility on to shoulders which cannot bear it." These generalisations interest us very much, because Hongkong happens to be a city which has become notorious for its annual epidemics of plague. There are dozens of large cities and scores of villages in South China similarly afflicted, but the outside world hears little of these. A British Colony controlled by a bureaucratic Government and having at its call the experience of men who have made a

life-long study of sanitary problems is expected to exterminate the most persistent of epidemics in something less than twenty years. To all intents and purposes the Sanitary Board in Hongkong is a department of the Government, and cannot be charged with the weaknesses which Sir RONALD ROSS ascribes to free or municipal Governments. It is true that there is a representative element on the Board, but this element has been impotent to thwart any measures the Government has deemed necessary to enforce in the campaign against plague. Here in Hongkong we have relied scarcely at all on the co-operation of the people. Their homes have been invaded; ceilings and other refuges for rats have been removed and every effort has been made by the sanitary staff to enforce some regard for cleanliness in the homes of the uneducated classes. But the returns of rats brought to the sanitary depots for examination have shown no diminution. It does not necessarily follow from this, of course, that the rat population has not been reduced; it may simply indicate greater activity in the capture of rats. At all events, after more than twenty years of effort costing millions of dollars, the rat and the plague are still with us, in spite of bureaucratic Government and a certain amount of help and co-operation from educated leaders among the Chinese population of the Colony. We do not know whether Sir RONALD ROSS on a study of local conditions would say, as he does of certain other places, that our sanitary department resembles the armies of certain small States which are said to consist more of field-marshal, generals, colonels and officers than of privates. "For the sanitary army as well as for the military armies, fully trained officers are absolutely necessary; but we must also have trained sergeants, and privates, and that is just what is too often wanting," he says. We are well aware that some effort has been made in Hongkong to maintain a sanitary army in which the sergeants and the privates are represented, but whether adequately represented or not is a question for the Government to consider. There is no very obvious reason why plague should not be eradicated from the Colony, and since sanitation is the ultimate basis of all prosperity there is abundant reason why the campaign against plague should be carried on with all the vigour and with every resource which can be brought to bear upon it.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 4 p.m.

The thermometer at Manila on the 17th inst. registered 101.5 in the shade, and was the hottest day in the history of the Weather Bureau of the city.

The need of a closer union between the various troops of Boy Scouts in the Far East having been felt, a magazine bearing the name of *The Boy Scout in China* has been founded in Shanghai by the Boy Scouts themselves to serve this purpose as far as possible. It also has for its object the promotion of public interest in the Boy Scout movement and in other boys' organizations. At present it is the intention to publish the magazine monthly, but if the venture proves sufficiently satisfactory, a weekly publication may be considered advisable. The Hongkong agent is Mr. G. Meadows, of 12, Austin Avenue, Kowloon.

The steamers *Rubi* and *Zafra*, at present in Hongkong, are once again flying the British flag.

Monday being a public holiday, the plans for the "All-British" performance of *The Quaints* will be open at the Hongkong Hotel from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Monday.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced as preacher at St. Peter's Church to-morrow Whit-Sunday at 11 a.m. He is to give the address at the Empire Day service at the Cathedral on Monday at 9 a.m.

The Indian constable employed in the Naval Yard Police who was charged with assaulting and grievously wounding another constable was yesterday sentenced to three months' hard labour at the Magistracy.

"The Quaints" made another very successful appearance at the Theatre Royal last night, when, in addition to repeating a number of items that proved so popular on the occasion of their last visit, they gave several new numbers, which were very cordially received. A third performance will be given to-night, and on Monday "The Quaints" will submit an "All-British" programme in honour of Empire Day.

The Chinese bonds issued by the Sin Hua Savings Bank at Peking are regarded in the Philippines as lottery tickets. The Bank has been endeavouring through local agents in the Philippines to float part of a loan of ten-million dollars by means of these bonds, but a prominent official of the Revenue Bureau told a newspaper representative that none of these bonds "or so-called bonds" would enter the Philippines legally if the Government can prevent it, as lotteries are tabooed by the laws of the island.

At the Magistracy yesterday a man named Fong Hung, of the Koon Sai Lau restaurant in the West Point district, was summoned for "sending out beer from the restaurant otherwise than in conjunction with a meal sent out from such restaurant." The evidence for the prosecution was that a bottle of beer and "as a blind," a dish containing a small chicken was sent out on May 11th. Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared for the defence, and stated that the defendant sold chicken, beefsteak, ducks, fish, crabs, lobsters, ham, eggs, and pork. The Magistrate reserved his decision.

One of the oldest Portuguese residents in the Colony passed away yesterday in the person of Mr. A. J. Vieira, who had been a clerk in the service of Messrs. Holliday, Wicks & Co., and their successors, Messrs. Alexander Ross & Co., for a period extending over something like fifty years. Such a long record is proof itself of good and faithful service, and his death is deeply regretted by his employers and a wide circle of friends. Mr. Vieira was in the 79th year of his age and lately had been in an indifferent state of health, but he remained to the last with the firm whom he had served so faithfully and so long.

At the Summary Court yesterday Sybil Rothschild, 2, Old Bailey, was summoned by Wai Leung, a servant of 2, Gage Street, for \$21.30 for wages and money paid on behalf of the defendant at her request. Mr. Dixon was for plaintiff and Mr. Mason defended. Mr. Mason explained that his client had left for Calcutta at twenty-four hours' notice. She admitted owing \$1.30 only, the balance of the sum claimed being money due from the boy's mistress at 2, Gage Street. The amount admitted would be paid on his client's return from Calcutta. Evidence was given by the plaintiff and another boy, and in cross-examination Mr. Mason said that his instructions were that plaintiff had been put up to sue for the money by his mistress at 2, Gage Street and that she was paying the fees in connection with the case. Mr. Dixon denied this, and subsequently the hearing was adjourned until Friday next for additional evidence to be called.

EMPIRE DAY. CELEBRATION IN HONGKONG.

A short commemorative service will be held at St. John's Cathedral on Empire Day (Monday next) at 9 a.m., when a sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.

The service is intended primarily for the British children of the Colony, for whom the nave and both transepts will be reserved. The general public will be accommodated in the nave aisles. A Government launch, available for Kowloon children, will leave the Old Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, at 8.20 a.m. sharp, and will leave Bluff Pier on the return journey immediately after the service.

A Commemorative Service for the Catholic schools will be held in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, at which his lordship Bishop Pozzoni will deliver an address.

THE WAR.

ITALY TO INTERVENE.

AGREEMENTS WITH ALLIES.

PREMIER'S ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR UNITY.

THE POSITION OF GREECE.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY INTERVENES.

ITALY'S GRIEVANCE AGAINST AUSTRIA.

Rome, May 20th.
An Italian Green Book has been published giving details of the negotiations with Austria from the moment when, without giving Italy the smallest intimation, Austria sent her ultimatum to Serbia, to the dispatch of the Note by Italy denouncing the Triple Alliance.

The documents show that Austria, when urged by Germany to make concessions to Italy, delayed constantly or replied half-heartedly until the time fixed for settlement by Italy had expired. Thereupon the latter entered into agreements with the Allies.

SCENES IN THE CHAMBER.

There were remarkable scenes of enthusiasm in the Chamber when Signor Salandra, the Premier, introduced a Bill conferring on the Government extraordinary powers in the event of an outbreak of war.

A Committee was appointed to consider the Bill and will give its report to-night. Similar scenes were enacted in the Senate.

PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

Signor Salandra, in a stirring speech, showed that Austria's ultimatum to Serbia on July 10th upset the Triple Alliance and pointed out that Italy, confiding in the Triple, had not only weakened her frontier defences, but had been compelled to witness the oppression of Italians.

Signor Salandra appealed to Parliament and the country to sink all differences in face of the supreme necessity, namely the welfare and greatness of Italy. As Italians and nothing else, he said, let their strength, heart and will find a single expression in the Army, Navy and the King who would lead them to new destinies. (Francic cheers.)

Though rain was falling the patriotic demonstrations were marked by the greatest enthusiasm. There were historic scenes in the Chamber which was packed on the occasion, many having to stand. The Ambassadors of the Allies were present, including the Japanese Ambassador. The appearance of the patriotic poet, Annunzio, caused an ovation. Signor Giolitti (a Neutralist advocate) was a notable absentee. All the 480 Deputies except 45 Socialists rose and cheered Signor Marcora, the President of the Chamber.

WAR BEGUN?

AMSTERDAM, May 20th.
A Chiasso (Switzerland) telegram to the Berliner Tageblatt says no one in Italy doubts that war begins to-day.

DEPUTIES TO VOLUNTEER.

Rome, May 20th.
It is understood that a number of Deputies will volunteer for service with the Colours.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"THE TIME HAS COME—"

LATER.

The Chamber by 407 votes to 74 adopted the Bill giving the Government extraordinary powers.

When Signor Boselli announced the Committee's unanimous approval of the Bill, adding, "The time has come to realise our promises to the unredeemed territories" the Deputies rose to their feet and acclaimed the decision, while Signor Salandra shook hands with Signor Boselli. The public in the galleries joined in the ovation.

SOCIALIST SUPPORT.

Signor Cicotti, on behalf of the Socialists, endorsed the action of the Government and said they faced a war of defence. The Socialists hoped that a renovated Europe would achieve disarmament.

President Marcora in solemnity said: This is an historic occasion. We have recovered the faith sacred to our memories. Let us hasten to accomplish the unity of the country. Long live the King!

Tumultuous cheering followed, and the Chamber adjourned for an indefinite period.

GREECE CONSIDERING THE POSITION.

ATHENS, May 21st.

A prolonged Cabinet Council has been held to consider the situation arising from Italy's intervention.

The King, who is improving, has warmly thanked M. Venizelos for the latter's telegram wishing him a prompt recovery.

GERMAN SPY COMMITS SUICIDE IN CELL.

APPRECIATION OF FAIRNESS OF HIS TRIAL.

LONDON, May 21st.

Kneipferle, one of the German spies arrested in London, who was undergoing trial, hanged himself in his cell. He left a letter expressing appreciation of the fairness of his trial, and said he preferred, as a soldier, self-inflicted death to death on the scaffold.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BIRDWOOD WOUNDED.

LONDON, May 20th.

Lieutenant-General Birdwood has been wounded in the Dardanelles.

COMMONWEALTH INSPECTOR-GENERAL DEAD.

CAIRO, May 20th.

General Bridges, the Commonwealth Inspector-General, has died on a hospital ship and has been buried at Alexandria.

THE "DACIA'S" CARGO.

PARIS, May 20th.

A law has been promulgated opening a credit for the payment for the cargo of the Dacia. The American owners demand 3,320,756 francs, but payment will be made on the basis of the market value at Rotterdam.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

GERMANS CAPTURE WOMEN AT LIBAU.

PETROGRAD, May 19th.

The Germans took away many women and girls from Libau and put them on board their warships.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[REUTERS' AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S DESPERATE EFFORT NEAR PILITZA.

PIERCE FIGHTING AROUND PRZEMYSL.

PETROGRAD, May 20th.

An official announcement states that the battle on the left of the Vistula south of Pilitz and along the whole Galician front was continued with increasing intensity on the 18th inst. The Germans brought up new forces, but the Russians successfully pressed the enemy in the region of the confluence of the San and Vistula, and captured 4,000 prisoners. Great enemy forces which crossed the San spread over the sector Jaroslawa-Wadowa-Senawa.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Przemyśl and the enemy, after the fiercest fighting, captured several trenches south of Przemyśl.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TWO TAUBES BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, May 21st.

The evening communiqué says:—Between Arras and Nieuport the ground remains soaked and fighting is impracticable.

There was a sharp artillery duel, in the course of which two German aeroplanes were brought down.

We progressed by means of mining in Beaumont, in Champagne, to the enemy trenches.

We repulsed an attack at Bagatelle, in Argonne, and captured several trenches in Ally Wood.

PARIS, May 20th.

To-day's communiqué says there is nothing to report.

ROYAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE SINKS TRAWLERS.

LONDON, May 20th.

A German submarine sank the trawlers Lucretia and Chrysolite, in the North Sea.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

LONDON, May 21st.

Two British merchantmen have been torpedoed during the week ended May 19th by German submarines, out of 1,437 ships which have arrived at or sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom.

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

BROTHERS HANCOCK WIN THE HANDICAP DOUBLES.

So vigorous was the tennis which was played in the final of the Handicap Doubles yesterday that in the concluding set, and when the game stood at four love in favour of the Hancocks, Phelps, Nisbet's partner, who had been chewing signs of fatigue for sometime, had to give up, and the final went to the younger pair with a score of 6-3, 3-6, 5-7, 6-4.

Right from the commencement of play the exchanges were most vigorous and play was extremely keen in an atmosphere which was exhausting. R. Hancock quickly drew the applause of the spectators by some very clever work, his net play being again a feature. The first set went to the brothers in so easy a manner that the final gave promise of being a more or less tame affair. Nisbet and Phelps recovered remarkably in the second set, both being responsible for many good things. Phelps especially got in some wonderfully good shots from the net, while Nisbet's volleying secured many points. The older pair won this set, 3-6. The third set was a most exciting affair. The Hancocks took the lead and play became very fast when the other pair rallied and made things square, and at one time the games stood at five all. Though obviously feeling the effects of the strenuous nature of the play, Phelps continued to get in some very telling volleys and with Nisbet also doing well in the service this set also went to Nisbet and Phelps by 5-7.

Early in the fourth set Phelps was so exhausted that he was on the point of suspending play. However, he played on gamely, but the stamina and staying powers of the two Hancocks was too much for their opponents and they went on to win a fore set which contained three love games. The same thing happened in the final set. The brothers won four games consecutively and at this stage Phelps gave up altogether and the match went to the Hancocks, who, with very few exceptions, were always the better pair.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

WIGWAM TENNIS CLUB, KOWLOON.

The following team will represent the Wigwam Club: C. Humphreys, L. le Breton, G. W. Sewell, C. D. Lambert, A. Hanson, H. Dreyer.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, May 17th.

LULL AFTER GREAT EXCITEMENT.
There is a lull now after the great excitement for the people were living hourly in expectation of a declaration of war with Japan and credence was given to the report that the President had handed over the seals of his high office to the Vice-President and that he himself had donned the warrior's robes to lead his armies in person against Japan either to win or die in the attempt. Japanese added to this excitement, for they were seen to be busy packing their goods ready to leave at any moment. People are angry still, but they do not know at what for the main questions at issue between the two countries have never been divulged. The conjectures are probably true, but they are still conjectures. At the same time there is an undertone of satisfaction that the war cloud has passed over for the present. China is in no sense prepared to wage war with a strong Power like Japan, and while strongly sympathising with China in her predicament we strongly recommend her discretion. But for the strong man ruling in Peking China would be to-day in the throes of a hopeless war.

A CITY GUARD WITHOUT AMMUNITION.

The Chinese are much given to dreaming and forgetting of the things that really matter. For instance, in the prefectural city of Chaochow twenty robbers attacked a house the other evening. The night-watch gave warning to the city guard. The city guard confessed to having no ammunition for their rifles. Not enough powder to frighten away if not to overcome twenty desperadoes, who succeeded in getting away with a few thousand dollars!

THE CHINESE NATIONAL SALVATION FUND.

The business-men of the town are following in the wake of Shanghai. They have actually set going a scheme which may prove a boon to the State. The State lotteries do not commend themselves universally. Reformers question their morality. It is strange that Chinese should object, seeing that there is the possibility of a sudden fortune attached to these lotteries! A chairman and officials have been appointed. A theatre has been secured as a money-collecting centre. The merchant class in the town and every grade of citizen give their support to the scheme very heartily, and they expect that they will be able to collect something worthy of their town. This money is said to be purely for the country's defence—for the purchase of artillery—for support of soldiers and for helping to build a naval fleet worthy of the size of China.

A FINE ON A VILLAGE.

Yongha, which figured so conspicuously in the opium crusade, has been fined ten thousand dollars, which will greatly aid to the people's discomfiture. The authorities, however, are going to restore to the village four thousand dollars in order to help their educational institutions.

A BASEL MISSION HOSPITAL.

In the town of Kayin, or now Mo-su-jun, there is a hospital in connection with the Basel Mission. It is supported by Swiss and Lutheran churches generally. During the year, although their financial support must have been greatly curtailed owing to the European war, they have maintained their hospital staff. They have treated 5,277 fresh cases and 11,490 old patients.

IN THE SAME TOWN A SOCIETY TO propagate the military spirit has been started. The aim is to save their country from the imminent destruction which awaits their unpreparedness. Every one of every profession is asked to join. Scholars are asked to pay towards expenses 50 cash a month—towns and villages of 1,000 inhabitants are asked to contribute \$50.

CHARGES AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

In carrying through the orders of the Government magistrates in various counties are charged with exacting exorbitant sums of money and with permitting illicit gambling, etc. One poor magistrate is arraigned under ten counts: adding to the land and property taxes; excessive costs for examining and stamping of deeds; Government lotteries; permitting gambling in secret; slack in dealing with cases that do not promise much money; illegal imprisonment; allowing men to purchase Government posts; failing to cope with the; bribery.

ANTI-OPIMUM MEASURES.

A man was fined \$530 last for having opium utensils in his possession.

"AMERICA FIRST."

PRESIDENT WILSON AND NEUTRALITY.

[MEDICINE THE BALANCE.]

In addressing the American newspaper representatives in New York recently President Wilson defined, for the first time publicly, the attitude of America in regard to the great war and the world-crisis which it has precipitated. He said: "It is clear, gentlemen, that the world's affairs are drawing rapidly to a climax, and that climax will come not only to the nations engaged in the present colossal struggle, but to us for them, of course, but the test will come to us particularly."

"Do you realise that, roughly speaking, we are the only great nation at present disengaged? I am not speaking of course with disparagement of the greater of those nations in Europe which are not parties to the present war, but I am thinking how their lives are much more than ours touch the very heart and soul of the business, whereas we have room between us and those bitter days across the water 3,000 miles of cool and silent ocean."

"Our atmosphere is not yet charged with those disturbing elements which must be felt and must permeate every nation in Europe. Therefore it is not likely that the nations of the world will some day turn to us for the cooler assessment of the elements engaged? I am thinking so preposterous a judgment upon them. No nation is fit to sit in judgment upon any other nation, but we shall some day have to assist in reconstructing the processes of peace. Our resources are untouched. We are more and more becoming by force of circumstances the mediating nation of the world in respect of its finances. We must make up our minds what are the best things to do and what are the best ways to do them."

"So that I am not speaking in a selfish spirit when I say that our whole duty, for the present, at any rate, is summed up in this motto, 'America first.' Let us think of America before we think of Europe in order that America may be fit to be Europe's friend when the day of tested friendship comes. The test of friendship is not now sympathy with one side or the other, but getting ready to help both sides when the struggle is over."

"The basis of neutrality, gentlemen, is not indifference, it is not self-interest. The basis of neutrality is sympathy for mankind. It is fairness, it is good will. At the bottom it is impartiality of spirit. I wish that all of our fellow citizens could realise that. There is in some quarters a disposition to create distempers in this body politic. Men are even uttering slanders against the United States as if to excite her. Men are saying that if we should go to war upon either side there will be a divided America—an abominable libel of ignorance."

"We are the mediating nation of the world. I do not mean we undertake not to mind our own business and to mediate where other people are quarrelling. I mean the world in a broader sense. We are compounded of the nations of the world. We mediate their blood, we mediate their traditions, we mediate their sentiments, their tastes, their passions. We are ourselves compounded of those things; we are therefore able to understand all nations."

"It is in that sense that I mean that America is a mediating nation. The opinion of America, the action of America, is ready to turn, and free to turn, in any direction. The United States has no racial momentum, and is particularly free in this, that she has no hampering ambitions as a world-power."

"That is what I mean by saying we have no hampering ambitions. We do not want anything that does not belong to us. Is not a nation in that position free to serve other nations, and is not a nation like that ready to form some part of assessing the opinion of the world? My interest in the neutrality of the United States is not a petty desire to keep out of trouble, but if any man wants a scrap, that is, an interesting scrap and worth while, I am his man. I warn him that he is not going to draw no line out the scrap for his advertisement, but if he is looking for trouble, that is, the trouble of men in general and I can help a little, why then I am in for it."

"But I am interested in neutrality because there is something so much greater to do than fight, because there is a distinction waiting for this nation that no nation has ever yet got, that is, the distinction of absolute self-control and self-mastery."

"Whom do you admire most among your friends? The irritable man, the man out of whom you can get a rise without trying, the man who will fight at the drop of the hat, whether he knows what the hat is dropped for or not? Don't you admire and don't you fear, if you have to contend with him, the self-mastered man who watches you with a calm eye and comes in only when you have carried the thing so far that you must be disposed of?"

"That is the man you respect, that is the man who you know has at the bottom a much more fundamental and terrible courage than the irritable fighting man. Now I covet for America this splendid courage of reserve moral force, and I wanted to point out to you gentlemen simply this. There is news and news. There is what is called news, that turns out to be falsehood, at any rate, in what it is said to signify, and which, if you could get the nation to believe if true, might disturb our equilibrium and our self-possession."

"We ought not to deal in stuff of that kind; we ought not to permit things of that sort to use up the electrical energy of the wires, because its energy is malign, its energy is not of the truth, its energy is of mischief. It is possible to sift the truth, but the world ought not at this period of unstable equilibrium, to be disturbed by rumour, ought not to be disturbed by imaginative combinations of

circumstances, or, rather, by circumstances stated in combination which do not belong in combination.

"We cannot afford, therefore, to let the rumours of irresponsible persons and the origins get into the atmosphere of the United States. We are trustees for what, I venture to say, is the greatest heritage any nation ever had, the love of justice and righteousness and human liberty, for fundamentally those are the things to which America is addicted and to which she is devoted. There are groups of selfish men in the United States, there are coteries where sinister things are proposed, but the great heart of the American people is just as sound and true as it ever was, and it is a single heart, the heart of America, not a heart made up of sections selected out of countries."

"So that is what I try to remind myself of every day when I am almost overcome by nervousness. I try to remember in what the people at home are thinking about. I try to put myself in the place of the man who does not know all the things that I know, and ask myself what he would like the policy of this country to be. Not the talkative man, not the partisan man, not the man that remembers first that he is Republican or Democrat, or that his nearest are German or English, but who remembers first the whole destiny of modern affairs centres largely."

"If I permitted myself to be partisan in this present struggle I would be unworthy to represent you, if I permitted myself to forget the people who are not partisans, I would be unworthy to represent you. I am not saying that I am worthy to represent you, but I do claim this degree of worthiness that before everything else I love America."

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER OF WAR.

ELUDES ESCORT IN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

FUGITIVE A FORMER CONVICT.

Anton Hauler, a Hungarian subject, who has been interned in the Detention Camp at Hung Hom for some months, effected a daring escape in Hongkong yesterday afternoon. The prisoner was brought over under escort to transit certain business, and while in the Post Office Building, he apparently obtained permission to go to a lavatory, and escaped. The police and military authorities were informed, the harbour was closed, and all precautions taken to prevent his escape from the Colony.

Anton Hauler will be remembered by many as the man who was convicted of attempted forgery of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes on the 28th June, 1913, and sentenced by the Chief Justice to two years' imprisonment. He had been trapped by the Police and arrested, and in his possession were found imitation banknotes and apparatus for their manufacture. He has considerable chemical knowledge, and by the use of certain chemicals he was enabled to disintegrate to some extent both the fabric and the colour of genuine banknotes and transfer them to paper. The police seized impressions of banknotes which were perfect in colour and detail.

On enquiry at the Central Police Station early this morning, we learnt that the man had been recaptured in Queen's Road.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

TO-NIGHT'S PROMENADE CONCERT.

The programme for to-night's Concert is as follows:—

- 1.—Piano. Mr. G. Grimbale.
- 2.—Song. Selected. Pte. H. E. Muriel.
- 3.—Humorous Monologue. "The 11.30 Express." Pte. H. Relp.
- 4.—Quartet. "Scots Wha Hae." Pte. Allan, Corpl. Brown, Pte. Gray and Corpl. Smith.
- 5.—Song. Selected. Mr. N. E. Wood.
- 6.—Song. Selected. L. Corpl. Freeman K.S.L.I.
- 7.—Humorous Song. Selected. Mr. W. A. Hannibal.
- 8.—Quartet. "St. Patrick was a Gentleman." Pte. Allan, Corpl. Brown, Pte. Gray and Corpl. Smith.
- 9.—Song. Selected. Pte. T. W. Hill.
- 10.—A few words. Pte. W. Logan.
- 11.—Song. Selected. Pte. H. E. Muriel.
- 12.—Humorous Song. Selected. Mr. W. A. Hannibal.
- 13.—Humorous Song. Selected. Pte. P. Simpson K.S.L.I.
- 14.—Humorous Song. "Mothers Sitting Knitting Little Mittens for the Navy." Pte. H. Relp.

Accompanists: Mr. Geo. Grimbale and Capt. Lammert.

THE WAY OF THE HUN.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL SHOT BEFORE HIS WIFE'S EYES.

The recent execution by the Germans of M. Lenoir, a high railway official in Belgium, which took place at Ghent, was a particularly brutal affair. It was described in the Daily Mail by a Belgian who recently reached London from Ghent.

The Germans, he says, accused M. Lenoir of espionage, and, after a summary trial by court-martial, he was sentenced to death. The execution parade was called for 2.30 at the Municipal Rifle Range of Ghent, and about 200 persons were forced to be present, including the condemned man's wife.

M. Lenoir was aware that his wife was among the crowd gathered behind the soldiers, but he faced the firing party without flinching, and died with a smile upon his lips.

An appeal to the Duke of Württemberg, who is in command of the Fourth Army in Flanders, had been previously rejected. On the day following this execution the Duke came to Ghent for a rest cure.

CONSTIPATION.

The Cause of much Suffering.

When the Bowels are clogged the waste matter decays and ferments and enters the blood, and is carried to all parts of the body, producing Headaches, Biliousness, Sleeplessness, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and various other ailments disturbing the Heart and Nervous System, and if continued is liable to cause inflammation of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. Mothers, especially, should guard the health of their children, and inculcate regular habits from infancy. As a family remedy for Constiveness, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have a wide reputation. They are mild in their action, causing neither weakness nor sickness and do not gripe, and may be used by old and young, weak and strong.

They are a perfect blood purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blisters, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and pleasant remedy, plain and simple in their action, and do not gripe, and may be used by old and young, weak and strong.

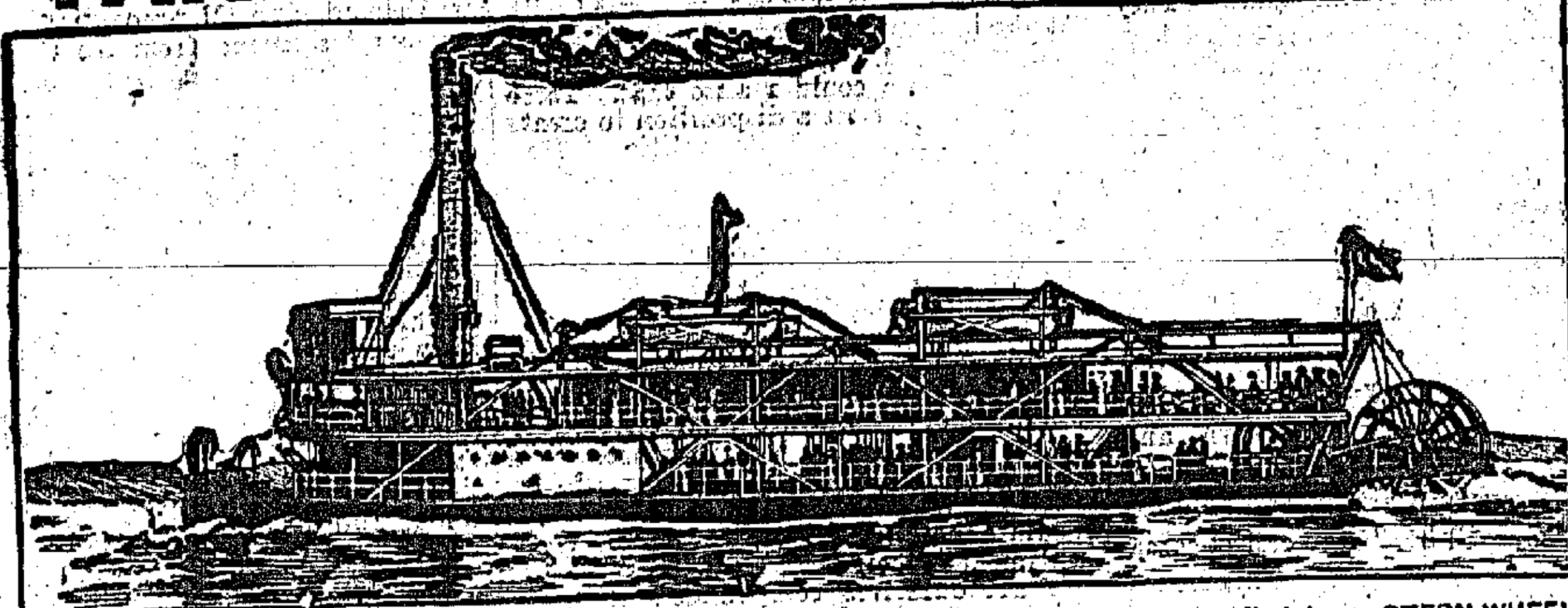
The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-colored bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by Watkins, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 50 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd. (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Gripe.

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.



YARROW'S make a specialty of 'SHALLOW-DRAUGHT' RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

For particulars apply to—

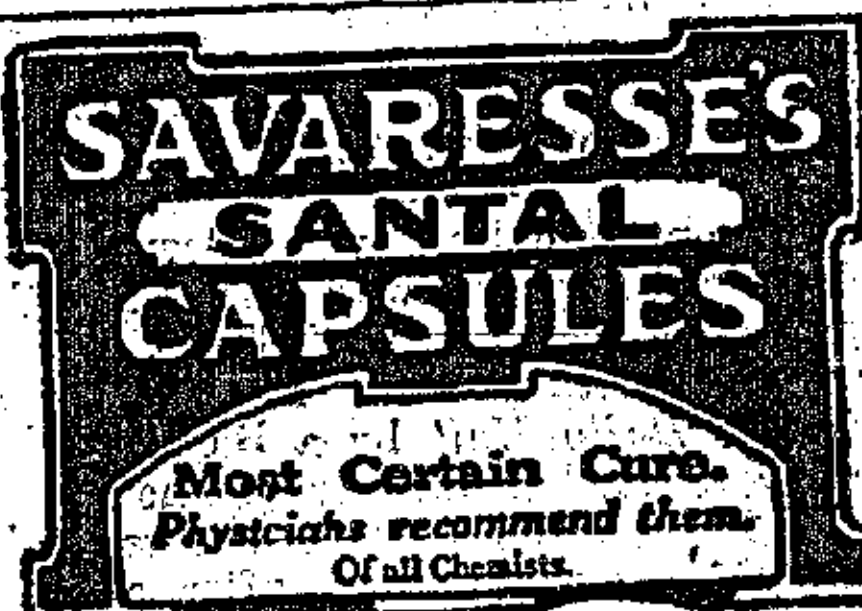
YARROW & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)



RIGAUD'S
KANANGA
OF JAPAN
TOILET WATER

Beware
of imitations.

RIGAUD & Co.
PARFUMERS
8, rue Vivienne, 8
Paris-France



Most Certain Cure.
Physicians recommend them.
Of all Capsules.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
A CURE FOR YOU

20,000 DOCTORS are recommending PLASMON

ALL NOURISHMENT ARROWROOT
Because It is "of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all."—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.
FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.
MERRYWEATHERS'
Best Quality
CANVAS HOSE PIPES
Two Brands of World-wide Repute:
"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"
Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.
Write for "Hints on Hose" and quotations—
MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.

SUPPLY OF ARMS.

THE PROBLEM AND HOW IT WAS MET.

[By COL. F. N. MAUDE, C.B.]

There has been much comment and out-cries to the Press about the apparent discrepancies contained in the several utterances of Lord Kitchener, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, and as set forth in the popular newspapers, they seem undoubtedly to call for further explanation.

To those, however, with their minds directed to this particular phase of the struggle for existence between Europe and Germany, the only thing these Press comments and contrasts reveal is the entire ignorance of the evolution of modern warfare during the last four decades that prevails among these self-constituted guides of public opinion.

In reality there is no discrepancy in the utterances of these several statesmen. Each one is speaking the truth as he is constitutionally capable of apprehending it; therefore, because neither Mr. Asquith nor Mr. Lloyd George possess technical training and military knowledge of Lord Kitchener, the impression conveyed to the lay mind by their speeches is highly confusing.

The controversy began with Lord Kitchener's speech of March 16th, in which, in exceedingly measured language, he spoke of grave anxiety as to the delivery of certain armament supplies, and, to the best of my recollection, only hinted at the disturbing cause, as evidenced in the Clyde district.

In the place in which he made his speech, and under all the circumstances, he could scarcely have gone into the whole history of the introduction of high explosive shells into the British service, or of the sudden change in opinion with regard to their value that had set in, in the Royal Artillery, since the beginning of the war. Probably the Secretary of State for War may have shared the prejudice against them that was almost universal among those who had fought in South Africa, when they were employed by us almost for the first time, under conditions entirely different to those which suddenly were established during the fighting on the Aisne.

But in this sudden change of opinion lay the seed of the whole discussion which has since grown up, and has been causing unmitigated jubilation in the German nation.

The sequence of cause and effect is perfectly simple, starting from this date level. Our Expeditionary Force left these shores most abundantly equipped for the task that our military authorities then believed lay before it, as Mr. Lloyd George has quite truly stated.

Having no other official experience or opinion to guide them, the initial contracts for the armament and equipment of all the numerous armies, whose formation was at once decreed, were all based on the scale then in force. It could not have been otherwise.

Not till October did the change in conditions become sufficiently evident to justify the approval of an entirely new scale of supplies—in projectiles especially; and this scale could only be provisional in character, for we were acquiring and assimilating knowledge day by day from hard experience.

When at length the full magnitude of the demands for heavy guns and ammunition became sufficiently pronounced to compel action, it was discovered that the response to requisitioning appeals from the ranks of the skilled workers in metal, etc., had been so much greater than anyone had almost dared to expect within the limit of time, that everyone was bound to feel with Lord Kitchener grave anxiety as to whether the amounts required could be delivered to the dates stipulated.

More especially was this anxiety justified in view of the fact that the skilled men remaining behind had been working unremittingly for several months under an exceptional strain, and that the leaders of the unions, who, in fact, do not understand the psychology of the men they claim to represent, were seizing the opportunity to embarrass the employers, who themselves were harassed beyond endurance by the impossibility of obtaining reliable assistance from the unskilled labour they were compelled to enlist.

MR. ASQUITH JUSTIFIED.
A warning, therefore, was absolutely needed, and if the newspapers had only "kept off the grass" and forbore to make use of the crisis for the manufacture of startling headlines, if the teetotalers could have left the matter alone, and the politicians curbed their unruly tongues, no damage would have been done, no serious alarm or despondency would have arisen in the nation: nothing, at least, that would have encouraged the Germans in their delusions; for, in fact, Lord Kitchener spoke at the psychological moment, in time to prevent the growth of a trouble that might have proved a most serious embarrassment to the men in the field.

As a consequence of his prevision, progress in output became so safely ensured that Mr. Asquith is now justified in his statement that the troops have always had ammunition enough in hand, and that there is now no reasonable ground to anticipate they will ever be allowed to run short as long as the workmen play the game and do not by blind insistence on conditions applicable in peace time endanger the punctual fulfilment of the contracts now running and about to be given out.

Friction of this kind was to be anticipated from the first, and Lord Kitchener has shown, by no means for the first time, that he possesses precisely that instinct as to the right moment when to speak, as also the qualifications demanded for his difficult and stupendous task.

Let us hope the whole thing will now drop out of the newspapers, and that the country will continue to trust more implicitly than ever in its Secretary of State for War, who has more than justified the confidence it originally placed in him.

WAR NEWS

DEPLETED WAR CHEST.

AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS ON QUARTER PAY.

A telegram from Geneva to the *Zelo de Paris* says it is learned from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian war chest is fast becoming exhausted. Since April 1st the men of several regiments who have been fighting in the Carpathians have only received half their pay, and the troops from the Bukovina have only received a quarter of their pay.

Several Government contractors were not paid on March 31st, and the Government is paying interest of 2 per cent, at the same time asking them to put off the payment until the end of October.

HUMOUR IN THE TRENCHES.

Among various newspapers which are published by French soldiers, a good example is the *Rigolboche*, which is composed by the 10th Division and claims the largest circulation of any newspaper on the front. "Capital: one sou per day. Offices: migratory," it announces in its heading. However, in spite of these modest pretensions, it has two Academician among the contributors to its last two numbers. These are M. Emile Faguet and M. Henri de Regnier, both of whom contribute verses. The majority of the contributions are less serious. A telegram dated April 1st, announces that England, terrified by the German blockade, has left its ordinary position between the North Sea and the Atlantic and is being towed by its fleet to an unknown destination. Admiral Tirpitz wires, "Am in pursuit." Another paragraph represents an enthusiastic Austrian chamberlain announcing the news of a great victory to the Emperor Francis Joseph. "For our troops!" asks the Emperor. "Yes, your Majesty!" "Not good enough!" replies the Emperor, "you must think of something better than that for the next April Fools' Day."

THE HADLEY MURDER.

HOUSEKEEPER ROBBED AFTER THE CRIME.

Sir S. Eardley-Wilmot, a cousin of Mr. Henry Hadley, who was shot in a train in Germany on August 3rd by a German officer and died subsequently, German officer and died subsequently, sends to the *Times* some facts which contradict the Berlin story of the crime. He mentions that after the shooting Mr. Hadley and his housekeeper were dragged to the waiting-room, where they and their baggage were searched. Both were taken to the Gelsenkirchen Hospital, where they were kept apart in spite of their entreaties to be allowed to communicate with each other.

Hadley died on August 5th from a bullet wound in the abdomen. His housekeeper was given on his behalf a sealed packet containing his private papers, together with three sovereigns which he sent to aid her on her journey.

She was sent to Münster, where the police robbed her of the packet, and later on to the Stadt Clement Hospital, where she was relieved of her money. She remained a prisoner here till November 21st, when she was released, and reached England with the help of a friendly society. The murderer was afterwards tried by court-martial, acquitted—and promoted.

"COPING-STONE OF BARBARISM."

LECTURE ON IMPOSSIBILITY OF RESTORING TEARS GATED.

"There are many French cathedrals where architecture reveals the intertwined and tangled histories of England and France: when Kings of England held sway in France, and this is especially true of the cathedral at Reims," said Mr. Banister Fletcher at the Royal Institution.

"In 1870," Mr. Fletcher said, "German 'Kultur' had not developed, and the cathedral was spared until to-day. At any moment the whole cathedral may be reduced to smoking ruins. The destruction of the cathedral is the coping-stone of German barbarism which the world will never forgive."

"Restoration in the true sense was impossible. They might repair damages to structure, reproduce shattered carving, reconstruct the fallen roof, restore broken masonry, and even replace the statues, but they could not recreate that marvellous colour scheme which was the chief glory of the cathedral."

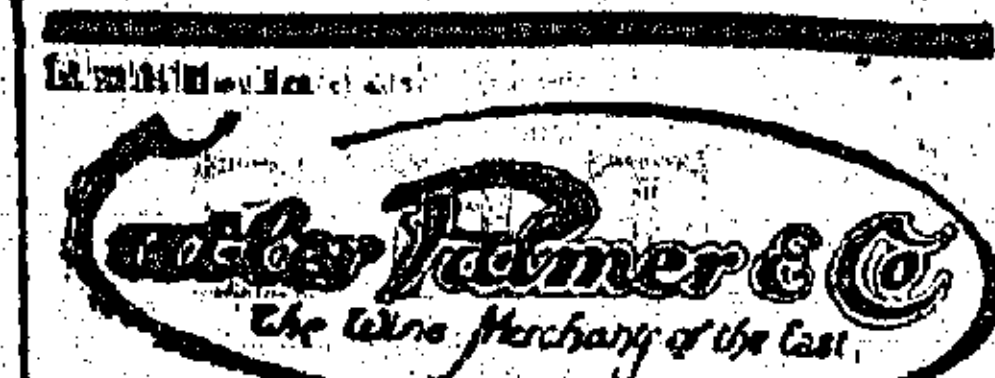
"SERVANTS OF THE KING."

THE LOYALTY OF "A SMALL PEOPLE."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies states that the Governor-General of Nigeria has received a gift of £300 from the Native Council of Lokoja, which will be devoted towards the expenses of the campaign in the Cameroons. The gift was accompanied by an Arabic letter, of which the following is a translation:—

From the Council of Lokoja to the Governor-General, Sir Frederick Lugard. Salutations:—We are the people of Lokoja. We are the Servants of the King. We are not a great Province. We are a small town. The Emir give great gift. They are great people. We give a small gift. We are a small people. See now we give three hundred pounds from out of the Native Treasury. The King must use it as he sees fit to use it. We are the Servants of the King. This year the water will break our roads in the rainy time. We will work with our hands and make all things again. No man will ask for payment. We know that our Native Treasury has given the money to the King. If the King makes war we follow him. We are Mahomedans, we pray that God may overthrow the enemies of the King.

In forwarding the gift, the Station Magistrate, Lokoja, wrote as follows:—Lokoja is essentially a town of traders, and my consciousness that it had suffered serious financial losses through decline of trade has held me back from proposing any local contribution to war funds. It was therefore with a feeling of profound gratification, not unmingled with surprise, that I received this offer.



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY. UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: LANE CRAWFORD & CO. and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

PROMOTE A CLEAR SKIN

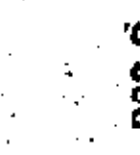


CUTICURA SOAP

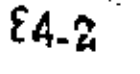
And Cuticura Ointment. They satisfy all who rely upon them for a clear skin, clean scalp, good hair, and soft, white hands.

Samples Free by Post. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 25¢ box free from nearest depot. Send for it. Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.; London, Ltd., Cape Town; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Durban; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Port Elizabeth; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Grahamstown; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., East London; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Port Natal; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Port of Spain; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Georgetown; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Cayenne; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., French Guiana; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Surinam; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Guadeloupe; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Martinique; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Pierre; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Martin; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Kitts; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Nevis; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Vincent; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Barbados; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Antigua; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., Dominica; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Lucia; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. John; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co., St. Thomas; Messrs. J. B. C. & Co.,

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE



Of all Chemists and Stores,
In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and
11/- (in England).



77-

Sold also in tablet form, 2/9.

[illegible]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NELLORE..... Capt. J. Grant, R.N.R.	10 A.M. 25th May.	Freight and Passengers.
SHANGHAI	MALTA..... Capt. O. G. Smith, R.N.R.	About 3rd June.	Freight and Passengers.
LONDON VIA USUKI PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL..... Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon. 5th June.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, KAMAL, and YOKOHAMA	KABALA..... Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	About 6th June.	Freight and Passengers.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN".....	On 23rd May, 11 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG".....	On 25th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, OBU and LOILO	"TEAN".....	On 25th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI".....	On 25th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGHOU".....	On 27th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, OBU and LOILO	"CHINHUA".....	On 1st June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.
S.S. "LEWIAN" and S.S. "SANDY".MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted; Electric Stoves on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN" and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LIANGHOU," "LUOHOW" and "YINGKOW" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast and comfortable service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.These Steamers—Direct Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 21st May, 1915. Telephone 36. AGENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUM".....	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 25th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN".....	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 28th May, at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Soden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 25th May.
S.S. "TOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 26th June.

WESTWARD

S.S. "DUNBAR," 5,339 tons, Captain D. H. Soden, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 5th June.
S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Soden, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 26th June.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM.....	24th June.	On 28th May, 10 A.M.
STALBANS.....		On 22nd June, 10 A.M.
EMPIRE.....		On 17th July, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State Room has Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer Displacement Tons and Speed. Leave Hongkong.

CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th June.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	WEDNESDAY, 15th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 27th July.

* VIA MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Displacement Tons and Speed Sails

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

Telephone 231.

1216

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CHILI.....	On 31st May.
HOMEWARD		
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	AMAZONE.....	On 29th May, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
(Subject to Alteration).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA—VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, NAGASAKI,

KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"MEXICO MARU" N. Kobayashi MONDAY, 31st May, at 3 P.M.
These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fast speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"SAIGON MARU" T. Yamaguchi FRIDAY, 28th May, at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"KAISO MARU" Y. Yamamoto SUNDAY, 30th May, at Noon.
"DAIJIN MARU" K. Murakami SUNDAY, 30th May, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"BOSU MARU" A. Kobayashi WEDNESDAY, 26th May, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer Captain Leaving
"KEIJO MARU" IMAIZUMI WEDNESDAY, 26th May, 10 A.M.These Steamers of Coast and Forenoon Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Seon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,

MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

114

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	HAIR	KONG	MARSEILLES if calling	London
p.m.		about	about		
May 24	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 1	MOLDAVIA	July 4
June 7	MALTA	June 14	June 14	BYRON	July 18
June 21	SARDINIA	June 28	July 2	MEDINA	Aug. 1
July 19	NUBIA	July 19	July 16	MONGOLIA	Aug. 15
—	ORIENTAL	July 27	July 31	MALWA	Aug. 28
—	MALTA	Aug. 3	Aug. 13	PERSEA	Sept. 11
—	SARDINIA	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOSEA	Sept. 25
—	NUBIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	MALWA	Oct. 9

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F A R E S

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	Return	LONDON
1st Saloon	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"
2nd Saloon	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"
1st Saloon	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"
2nd Saloon	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	H'KONG	S'PORE	M'NTILES if calling	London	London
about	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAGOYA	May 24	June 3	June 9	June 15	July 13	July 28
KAMAL	June 21	July 1	July 7	July 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 20
KASHGAR	July 19	July 29	Aug. 4	Aug. 19	Sept. 10	Sept. 19

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £54 Single; £91 Return, 2nd Saloon £38 Single; £57 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £50 Single, 2nd Saloon £35 Single.

All Passenger Steamers fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Tazawa	25,000	THURSDAY, 3rd June, at Noon.
	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	16,000	THURSDAY, 17th June, at Noon.
VICTORIA, H.O., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Tazawa	12,500	THURSDAY, 27th May, at 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	TUESDAY, 16th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. K. Soyeda	13,500	TUESDAY, 16th June, at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,000	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Murosumi	12,600	SATURDAY, 29th May.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	TUESDAY, 26th May.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SANDI MARU Capt. Tazawa	12,000	THURSDAY, 3rd June.
MOJI and KOBE	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	3,000	SATURDAY, 22nd May.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	2,600	SUNDAY, 13th June, A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	SUNDAY, 6th June, at 10 A.M.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
FUSHIMI MARU	25,000 Tons	Thurs., 3rd June.
HIRANO MARU	16,000 " "	" 17th June.
KATORI	20,000 " "	" 1st July.
KAMO	16,000 " "	" 15th July.

FOR AMERICA.

SHIDZUOKA	12,500	Thurs., 27th May.
AKI	12,500	Tues., 15th June.
TAMBA	12,500	" 19th June.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	Thurs., 8th July.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 222 and 1241.

